

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Stock of	Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Putty, 15
Patent	Medicines, &c., containing the following, together
with a	great many other articles not usually kept in Dr
2 casks	Empo Salta, Eng;
1 do	sup. Carb. Soda;
1 do	Cream of Tartar;
1 do	Carb. or Sal Soda;
1 do	Castor Oil;
1 do	local Rubbers;
6 do	India Rubber;
12 do	Painknotch's Verm.
1 do	Peery's Dead Bist;
6 do	Ger. Cough Drops;
6 do	Crude Sarsaparil;
1 do	Bristol's do;
2 do	Townsend's do;
6 do	Do do;
6 do	German Cologne;
1 do	French do;
1 do	es. Canada Licorice;
Sponge for Surgical purposes;	
Do coarse (Ishana);	
6 dozen Cor. of Oil Rub-	
1 do	Richie's Tonic for
2 do	the hair;
2 do	Hairly's Elixir for
	the hair;
	Turkey Urber;
	12 dozen Lined Oil, Nor;
	2 do. Hair Brushes, Ag;
	12 do. Hair Brushes, a large num
	Whitehair Brushes;
	Port Nails, & Tooth Brushes;
	6 dozen Bay Rum;
	Malchen, perfumed;
	Do do; do;
	Phosphate Ammonia;
	Quinine, Fair's and Rose
	do;
	Sulphate Morphine;
	Acetate do;
	Oil of rosealind;
	Iodide Potassium, English a
	Do do;
	Do do; do; (Franc
	Do do; do;
	Do do; Mercury;
	Do do; do;
	Citric, Engl; do;
	Do do; do; and Quinine
	do; do; do;
	Do do; do; do;

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

The Nashville Convention in North Carolina.

It will be remembered that after the holding of the Mississippi Southern Rights State Convention last Fall, the project of a similar Convention in this State began to be agitated. Although believing in the propriety of such a measure, we then took occasion to express our belief in its impracticability. We feared that party jealousies would creep in where harmony only ought to prevail, and that, instead of promoting union among our people, such a measure would be instrumental in exposing our divisions. In glancing over our files, we find that in the *Journal* of the 23d of last November, we published the speech made by Judge SHARKEY, upon being called to preside over the Mississippi Convention; and in an article commenting upon that speech, after alluding to the fact of Judge SHARKEY's being a Whig, and the Convention composed of Whigs and Democrats alike, without distinction of party, we remarked as follows:

"Unfortunately, in North Carolina we can witness no such accord. It has been announced, in advance of all action, that the Whig party of this State consider the proposition to hold such a Convention rather as an insult than as an evidence of a wish to promote harmony on the part of the Democratic brethren. We do not believe that this is the universal feeling of the Whigs of this State, but it is that announced by their organs and displayed by their leaders. In view of this state of things we have, from the first, considered the agitation for a State Convention, irrespective of party, as foolish, because useless, and have refrained from it accordingly; and when we call attention, as we now do, to the position of Judge SHARKEY and the Mississippi Convention, it is more for the purpose of showing what has been done in other States, and might have been done in this, than with the hope of effecting any change upon minds so far soured by prejudice as to prefer the gratification of their party spirit to the common interests of the nation."

Unfortunately, our predictions have been fulfilled almost to the letter. It now wants only a little more than three weeks of the time appointed for the holding of the Nashville Convention, and yet only two districts in North Carolina have taken measures towards being represented therein—this and the Mecklenburg district. Indeed, this has been the only district where a full and proper union has taken place upon this question; and that, too, in opposition to the whig leaders and whig presses of the district.

We can now review the matter calmly and dispassionately, conscious that if there has been a failure, the blame does not lie at our door—conscious that we at least have labored to the extent of our humble abilities to reconcile differences, and to promote harmony, and we are happy to say, that in this effort we have not been altogether unsuccessful. We look back with pleasure to the primary meetings held throughout our various counties, and are proud to say that not one county in which the *Journal* circulates has been found wanting to its duty at this crisis. Upon those whig presses and whig leaders, who have made this a party question, and now rejoice over its failure, the responsibility must rest.

The usefulness of the measures depended chiefly upon its separation from party politics, and the unanimity of the Southern people in its favor. So we thought—so we acted in regard to it, but so did not our whig contemporaries. Last Fall we feared that the whig leaders in North Carolina could not be brought to regard this matter apart from factional motives and interests—now we know it. Hereafter, we must take the only practical course to set North Carolina right upon this question: *Make her Democratic*. Indeed, in advocating a State Convention apart from politics, we were actuated more by our respect for the principle involved, than a belief in the feasibility of the project. We notice that some of our contemporaries recommend a postponement of the Nashville Convention. We can see but little use in this. The whig party has made it a party measure, and as a party Convention its main object would be defeated. Again we say, with the party that did so be the responsibility, and not with us. As things now stand in this State, we have no hopes from the Whig party as such. We must paddle our own canoe.

Still, as a friend of the Nashville Convention, we are perfectly willing to agree to a postponement should it be considered best to postpone, and perhaps it is. At present all parts of the country are anxiously watching the proceedings of Congress, and hoping for some good to spring from the report of the Committee. Until all hope of a fair settlement is over, the people will not act, even although action would be the best means of securing that settlement. But although we accede to, and recommend a postponement, we must confess that it is with no hope of seeing a better state of things in the future. The only advantage to be hoped for from the Nashville Convention, would have been a union of the Southern people as one man. As it now stands, openly and avowedly opposed by one party, all chances of its usefulness are already gone. Were it to meet to-morrow, it would have only the moral power of a party Convention. Let it be postponed. Hereafter, as heretofore, we will hold ourselves ready and willing to unite in any honorable measure which our judgment may approve, but we will never again be guilty of believing for one moment that Whig leaders in this State could be induced, under any circumstances, to lay aside their party schemes and party prejudices, and unite with the Democrats upon any thing. By all means let the Convention be postponed, and forever.

CONNECTICUT.—Col. SEYMOUR, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has been elected to fill that office by the Legislature of that State. His inaugural address is chiefly occupied with matters of State policy. He expresses a hope that the present efforts for a settlement of the slavery question may prove successful. The Democratic candidates for the other State offices were also chosen by the Legislature.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—A dreadful accident and loss of life occurred last month at Angers, France, by the falling of the chain suspension bridge which spans the river Loire at that place, while a battalion of infantry were crossing it, by which the whole battalion was precipitated into the river, and it blowing a hurricane at the time, they were all drowned. Two hundred and eighty dead bodies have already been recovered, and among the rest, the bodies of the chief of battalion and four other officers. The President of the French Republic, and the Minister of War, left Paris to be present at the funeral of the victims.

The floor of a house in St. Louis, in which a lay party were amusing themselves on the 1st inst., fell into a cellar, and two women were killed and one others wounded by the transaction.

Hon. JAMES C. DOBBS, of Fayetteville, is to deliver the annual Address before the two Literary societies of the University of North Carolina, at the approaching commencement.

We take this opportunity to return our best thanks to our patrons in Sampson and Onslow counties, for the spontaneous and liberal manner in which they have come forward and paid their subscriptions to the *Journal*; and also for the very liberal increase of names to our list during the last two weeks.

On the Union and Harmony.

The union of any people as an all-embracing nation must be the result of mutual compromise and concession, for it is totally impossible that people should agree perfectly upon every point. No two men ever yet held precisely the same opinions upon all subjects, and so two men ever will; but in order to come to a union of action, it is necessary that those who agree upon great leading measures and principles should waive their minor differences and personal predilections upon matters which are not, strictly speaking, questions of party policy or principle. We might instance the present position of parties in this State, upon the subject of Internal Improvements. Members of both parties are in favor of the measures of the last Legislature, and members of both parties are opposed to them. In this difference of opinion any reason for mutual criminality or recriminations? Will Democrats who are opposed to Internal Improvements denounce all who are in favor of them as unfaithful? Will they jeopardize the success of their party principles because they may happen to differ from some of their Democratic brethren upon this point? We trust not; we believe not. Their own good sense will show them that they have nothing to gain by so doing. If they refuse to vote for a Democrat, for whom can they vote? For a Whig? And is not the Whig party, as a party, pledged to the system, and every prominent Whig in the State an Internal Improvement man? They will see that, by deserting their own party, or neglecting to support its candidates, they can gain nothing but the position of deserters, and that is a position which no good Democrat can covet, and which none will occupy when the day of trial shall come.

Onslow Superior Court. The Spring term of Onslow County Superior Court commenced its session at Jacksonville on Monday last, his honor Judge BAILEY, presiding.

The only matter of interest before the Court, was the trial of NATHAN, the slave of Mr. SHIVER, for grand larceny. Great difficulty was, as usual, had in the composition of the Jury, some twenty-one or twenty-two challenges having been made, seventeen of whom were by the prisoner. There seemed to exist a very general conviction of his guilt, and the panel was twice or thrice exhausted in consequence. The evidence would have been fully reported through the facilities in the command of the *Journal*, for our readers, if it was regarded as a trial of any unusual importance. A great number of persons were examined for the purpose of establishing an alibi, or that, in other words, the prisoner was at another place at the time when the crime was perpetrated. We did not wait for the verdict of the jury before our departure. Being the first offence, if found guilty, the prisoner will be admitted to his clergy and whipped. The circumstances attending the perpetration of the felony, are such as require the infliction of severe punishment upon the guilty person.

Our apologies are due to the gentleman to whom, in a fit of absence of mind, we introduced ourselves as a Mr. Cox; and also to the Court for the disturbance and laughter which the mistake occasioned. The name is, perhaps, as good as "PRICE"; but then, "every crow thinks its own young the whitest," and as we were on a collecting tour, we had no desire to be "incur." Those Onslow people are, after all, the best hearted souls in the world, and consequently some of the best friends we have. It would not, therefore, serve them right for one of the proprietors of this paper to pass without giving them an opportunity, which they always improve, of paying their subscriptions, and enlarging the circulation of the *Journal*.

The Wilmington Market. We see that the Editor of the North Carolinian, has received an anonymous communication signed "Sampson," (which he declines publishing), complaining that the Wilmington papers do not give the correct quotations of Naval Stores; all we have to say in reply, is that, if the writer will give a more correct report than is to be found in the *Journal*, we should like to engage his services for that purpose. Our reports may be relied on, as the very best we can possibly obtain. We speak for ourselves.

Improvement of New River. During our visit to Onslow county this week, we had an opportunity of conversing with a large number of the gentlemen of that county, and we found them unanimous upon the subject of clearing out New River. On the 29th of March last, Mr. MAXCUM presented a petition to Congress, signed by 300 of the most respectable inhabitants of Onslow county, praying for an appropriation for the improvement of New River, and for the removal of shoals at its mouth. That petition was referred to the Committee on Commerce, but owing to the all-engrossing subject of slavery, it has not yet been reached; at least no report has so far been made. It is highly probable that Congress may yet make an appropriation for this purpose at its present session. If Congress will not, an application will be made to our next Legislature. The people of Onslow are determined upon this improvement.

The following gentlemen were re-elected Directors of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the meeting of the Stockholders held on Monday last:—A. J. DE ROSS, Sen.; JOHN WOOSTER; P. K. DICKINSON; JOHN D. JONES; SAM'L BLACK; EDWARD B. DUDLEY; F. J. HILL; JOHN WALKER; THOS. H. WRIGHT; WM. C. BETTENCOURT; and WM. A. WRIGHT.

COMMISSIONERS OF NAVIGATION.—At the election on Monday last, the following gentlemen were chosen Commissioners of Navigation for the port of Wilmington for the ensuing year:—P. K. DICKINSON, JOHN WALKER, JAMES CASBERRY, WM. C. BETTENCOURT, and WM. N. FEDEX.

BLACKWOOD, for April, received two weeks behind its time, but still welcome. Would that we had an American Blackwood; a magazine that would collect and shadow forth the mind of the country, instead of its namby-pambyism. But we despair of any such thing, while fashion plates and picture books alone command a sale.

SCHOOL MONEY.—GOVERNOR MANLY has given notice, that the sum of forty thousand dollars, part of the net income of the Literary Fund for the current year, has been apportioned among the several counties of the State, and will be paid on application of the persons authorized to receive it. The annexed amounts are due to the following counties:

New Hanover.....\$6000
Brenwick.....271
Columbus.....212
Bladen.....407
Robeson.....318

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.—The American steamship Washington arrived at New York last week, in thirteen days from Southampton, England. She brings no later news than that received by the Canada.

Steamship—Letter from Mr. Henry Watson.

The enclosed letter, the New York Herald publishes, under the authority of its Management Committee, which vouches for its authenticity, and says it was captured by one of the Niagara gunboats from a courier, before it was received by the gentleman to whom it was addressed. If a genuine production of the British Minister, it is undoubtedly a queer affair, and certainly deals quite cavalierly with the powers that be in Washington city. How the "weak government" may view the matter is another thing.

SIR HENRY BOLTON TO MR. CHASTELLER.

WATFORD, Feb. 24, 1850.
DEAR SIR.—I have received your communication of the 24th of January inclusive. I was glad to hear of your arrangement with the Governor of Honduras; and I trust that you will thus have settled the question of claims before the order for evacuating Tigris Island arrives. I know that it is difficult to deal with such people on matters of justice, if you cannot keep before their eyes the ultimate argument of force, and I feel exceedingly for your position, with such a gentleman as Squier "making capital" at once others. But let me take the liberty of suggesting to you that it is always to consider not only what you think should be done for the particular interest you have in hand, but what your government, which has so many interests to consider, will back you in doing; since, to make a step forward, if subsequently it is to be made backward, only renders matters worse. I would not, also, let Mr. Squier's misdeeds hurry you too much out of the line which you would otherwise pursue. His conduct is generally disapproved of here; and I know that the State department has formally disapproved of it.

Neither do I think that this government has at the present moment the views you seem inclined to credit for. It is, however, a weak government, and being supported by the popular party, is ever afraid of seeming in favor of any policy that is unpopular. Thus though its intentions may be true, its course cannot be relied upon. Attempts are being made to settle the Mosquito business. I think they may succeed; they ought to do so. We have every wish to aid in constructing a canal there, in protecting its constitution and guaranteeing its security when constructed. Nor have we any great interest in the Mosquito protectorate, or any selfish object to serve by maintaining it. But we ought not and I believe will not abandon it dishonestly, nor permit the Nicaraguans, whom we have expelled therefrom, to be again masters of the San Juan. These are my private opinions, but I think you may like to know them. I have defended your conduct here as to Tigris Island, on the ground that it was provoked by Squier; but it was too "go ahead."

P. S.—I just find that you have thrown out to Squier something about a treaty of protection between us and Costa Rica. Now, Lord P. has not only denied that he has any idea of exercising a protectorate over Costa Rica, but told the United States government he had refused it. My instructions certainly forbid me to encourage any such idea, and moreover it would be giving an example which it would be highly improper to set. I should tell you, indeed, that both the United States and ourselves are at present proceeding upon the avowed policy that neither will seek for exclusive influence in Central America; and while the conduct of Squier contravenes and embarrasses this policy on one side, any conduct of similar kind on your part must do so on the other.

These are merely private hints of mine to you, in order, to prevent your finding your position weakened, by doing or promising what the United States will not do or approve of being promised. Pray excuse any force used, and wishing you to imitate us and write fully to me upon all matters.

I am again, dear sir,

Yours respectfully, H. L. B.

Since the publication of this letter, Sir H. L. B. has denied its authenticity, but BENNETT of the Herald asserts that he has the original in his possession, and can prove it.

Stationary Steam Power in Wilmington.

The Wilmington Chronicle of Wednesday, gives the following list of the number and power of the stationary Steam Engines in Wilmington, which that paper believes to be correct:

Wilmington & R. R. Co.'s Foundry.....	Engines. H. power.
P. K. Dickinson & Co.'s Gas and Steam Mill.....	20
Peter & Kidder's Cotton Saw & Planing Mill.....	20
Northrop's Saw & Planing Mill.....	20
John McKee's Cotton Saw & Planing Mill.....	20
Ballard & Huntington's Cotton Saw Mill.....	20
Wootter, Anderson & Co.'s Planing Mill.....	20
C. D. Ellis & Co.'s Cape Fear Saw Mill.....	20
O. G. Parley & Co.'s Point Park Saw Mill.....	20
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Peters' Steam Dressing Machine.....	20
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Hall & Peters' Rice Cleaning Mill.....	20
J. Caswell's Marine Saw & Planing Mill.....	20
S. Berry & Son's Marine Saw Mill.....	20
Howell & Southmayd's Foundry.....	20
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Thompson's Weaving establishment.....	20

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Since our last we have received the news by two British steamers, the Cambria and Canada, bringing dates from Liverpool up to the 12th and 20th April, respectively. We find but little news of any importance. There is a slight advance in cotton, say 1/4 of a cent per pound. Business is brisk in the manufacturing districts, and the probabilities are in favor of a still farther advance. The Pope has returned to Rome and been well received. The question of the blockade of the Grecian ports is still unsettled. The Emperor of Russia has expressed his determination to sustain the Grecian government. Should the negotiations pending fail, there is reason to apprehend serious difficulties between England and Russia.

The British Ministry have lately met with several serious defeats in the House of Commons, which it is believed will occasion their resignation. The weather both in England and Ireland, has been remarkably favorable. Emigration from Ireland will be even greater this season than formerly. The Red Republicans and Socialists are gaining ground in France, and an outbreak is feared. The funds have been much depressed in consequence. There is nothing new from Germany. The Schleswig Holstein war is as far from a settlement as ever. Mr. Marsh, Minister from the United States to Turkey, has been received in a highly flattering manner. The Sultan has added a Christian battalion to each of his regiments.

The Barque N. R. Tipt, from Boston to Charleston, went ashore on the Stone breakers, on Sunday last, while endeavoring to cross the Charleston Bar. Her crew was taken off by the steamer Nina, but the vessel will be a complete wreck. The N. R. Tipt had a cargo of ice in her lower hold, and assorted goods between decks. It is understood that there was an insurance of \$12,000 on the vessel, but nothing is known in regard to the cargo, which will be very much damaged.

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P. S.—I just find that you have thrown out to Squier something about a treaty of protection between us and Costa Rica. Now, Lord P. has not only denied that he has any idea of exercising a protectorate over Costa Rica, but told the United States government he had refused it. My instructions certainly forbid me to encourage any such idea, and moreover it would be giving an example which it would be highly improper to set. I should tell you, indeed, that both the United States and ourselves are at present proceeding upon the avowed policy that neither will seek for exclusive influence in Central America; and while the conduct of Squier contravenes and embarrasses this policy on one side, any conduct of similar kind on your part must do so on the other.

These are merely private hints of mine to you, in order, to prevent your finding your position weakened, by doing or promising what the United States will not do or approve of being promised. Pray excuse any force used, and wishing you to imitate us and write fully to me upon all matters.

I am again, dear sir,

Yours respectfully, H. L. B.

Since the publication of this letter, Sir H. L. B. has denied its authenticity, but BENNETT of the Herald asserts that he has the original in his possession, and can prove it.

Stationary Steam Power in Wilmington.

The Wilmington Chronicle of Wednesday, gives the following list of the number and power of the stationary Steam Engines in Wilmington, which that paper believes to be correct:

Wilmington & R. R. Co.'s Foundry.....	Engines. H. power.
P. K. Dickinson & Co.'s Gas and Steam Mill.....	20
Peter & Kidder's Cotton Saw & Planing Mill.....	20
Northrop's Saw & Planing Mill.....	20
John McKee's Cotton Saw & Planing Mill.....	20
Ballard & Huntington's Cotton Saw Mill.....	20
Wootter, Anderson & Co.'s Planing Mill.....	20
C. D. Ellis & Co.'s Cape Fear Saw Mill.....	20
O. G. Parley & Co.'s Point Park Saw Mill.....	20
R. W. Gibbs' Central Planing Mill.....	20
Peters' Steam Dressing Machine.....	20
D. H. Hall & Co.'s Cape Fear Saw Mill.....	20
Hall & Peters' Rice Cleaning Mill.....	20
J. Caswell's Marine Saw & Planing Mill.....	20
S. Berry & Son's Marine Saw Mill.....	20
Howell & Southmayd's Foundry.....	20
C. H. Van Buren & Co.'s Cape Fear Saw Mill.....	20
Wootter, Anderson & Co.'s Turp. Distillery.....	20
O. L. Fillyaw's Turpentine Distillery.....	20
Thompson's Weaving establishment.....	20

Foreign News.

Since our last we have received the news by two British steamers, the Cambria and Canada, bringing dates from Liverpool up to the 12th and 20th April, respectively. We find but little news of any importance. There is a slight advance in cotton, say 1/4 of a cent per pound. Business is brisk in the manufacturing districts, and the probabilities are in favor of a still farther advance. The Pope has returned to Rome and been well received. The question of the blockade of the Grecian ports is still unsettled. The Emperor of Russia has expressed his determination to sustain the Grecian government. Should the negotiations pending fail, there is reason to apprehend serious difficulties between England and Russia.

The British Ministry have lately met with several serious defeats in the House of Commons, which it is believed will occasion their resignation. The weather both in England and Ireland, has been remarkably favorable. Emigration from Ireland will be even greater this season than formerly. The Red Republicans and Socialists are gaining ground in France, and an outbreak is feared. The funds have been much depressed in consequence. There is nothing new from Germany. The Schleswig Holstein war is as far from a settlement as ever. Mr. Marsh, Minister from the United States to Turkey, has been received in a highly flattering manner. The Sultan has added a Christian battalion to each of his regiments.

The Barque N. R. Tipt, from Boston to Charleston, went ashore on the Stone breakers, on Sunday last, while endeavoring to cross the Charleston Bar. Her crew was taken off by the steamer Nina, but the vessel will be a complete wreck. The N. R. Tipt had a cargo of ice in her lower hold, and assorted goods between decks. It is understood that there was an insurance of \$12,000 on the vessel, but nothing is known in regard to the cargo, which will be very much damaged.

CASE AND COB.—The Caswell (Ga.) Standard, has placed the following at the head of its editorial column:

DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATION.—For President, 1852, Gen. LEWIS CAS, of Michigan; for Vice President, Hon. HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, subject to the decision of the National Democratic nominating convention.

The steamship City of Glasgow, a new propeller vessel, intended to run between Glasgow, Scotland, and New York, arrived at the latter city last week.

Capture of Ballou.

Mr. BULLOCK, the defaulting Cashier of the Georgia Railroad Company, was landed from the steamship Cambria at New York on the 24th inst. BULLOCK occupied on the British scho. Abel, bound for Fovey, Cornwall, on the

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA

[illegible]

Year. Charles Mills, Frances, New York, to London
with; with indus. for sundry persons.

Schr. Corbittian, Platts, Baltimore, to Erie &
with; with indus. for sundry persons.

Rich. H. Price, Brown, N. York, to R. J. Lathrop,
with; with indus. for sundry persons.

Schr. Thos. Coffin, New York, to George Harring
with; with indus. for sundry persons.

Schr. E. S. Powell, Powell, New York, to Geo. Har
with indus. for sundry persons.

Steamer Evergreen, Nash, Fayetteville, to Carroll &
with; with indus. for sundry persons.

John—Charles, warm, New York, in ballast, to Harry.
Joe—George, slow, Hasty, Charleston, to Harry, Bryant
 and Adams; with suit.
Big Napoleon, Jesus, Charleston, in ballast, to Mr.
 Bryant & Adams.
Schr. S. D. Norton, Norton, Boston, via New Bedford,
 Russell & Kendrick; with mail, for sundry persons.
Schr. E. L. B. Wales, Wm. Gray, 20 tons and 10
 crates from New York, in ballast, to G. W. Davis.

CLEARED.

4-Brig Tangier, Park, Bristol, N. J., by Porter & King
 with 20,000 feet lumber, 40,000 feet timber.

[illegible]

lightful article for Summer. For sale low by
May 10] C. MYER

JUST Received, per Schr. Chan. Mills.
1 doz. hits Extra No. 1 Mackery;
4 quarter chests best green Tea;
100 lbs. best dried Beef;
5 doz. jars Pickles, mixed (fresh);
620 lbs. best Cod Fish;
2 doz. extra champagne (wined);
3,000 lbs. Bacon Hams, Sides and Shoulders;
All low for cash at GEO. H. KELLEY

OIL Cloth, for tables and floors. For sale by
J. S. WILLIAMS

FRESH Cracker, per Schr. E. S. Powell
9 bbls. fine Soda Cracker;
1 " " Boston "
6 boxes Sugar "
6 " " Me Nic "
Low for cash at GEO. H. KELLEY

JUST Received—A further supply of **CAN Flour**,
brands: superior Green and Black. Also, **Wheat**,
and Cinn. Whiskey; Wrapping and Tea Paper; and

Sides, for sale low, by SAVAGE & NEAR
JUST RECEIVED—3 Sfrins new Goshen Battery, a new
 article; 5 bags Java Coffee, for sale by
 ALEX. McRAE
SCRUBBING and Whitewash Brushes.
 For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS
LACE and Muslin Cages and Collars. For sale by
 J. S. WILLIAMS
MANILLA, Corded, Manilla and Grass
 Shirts. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS
HEMP and Rope Rugs. For sale by
 J. S. WILLIAMS

WHITE and Colored Canton Crops Shavies
for sale by J. S. WILLIAMS

GAUSE Marine Under Shirts, without sleeves
for sale by J. S. WILLIAMS

GREEN, Yellow, Blue and White Monocots
for sale by J. S. WILLIAMS

LADIES Umbrellas, Sun Shades, and Farnac
for sale by J. S. WILLIAMS

WHITE and Black Silk Hosiery. For sale by
J. S. WILLIAMS

BLACK Bombazines, Canton Cloth, Alpaca

Adcock, William	Gardner, Am	Phillips, James
Adams, W H	Carlson, J R	Phillips, W W
Almonds, David	Gilbreth, Seanes	Post, W
Alderman, Chas	Gray, C	Potlitch, H W
Alsop, Thos	Hankins, Milton	Porter, Elias
Andrews, J T	Harden, C N	Puckett, P
Atkinson, D	Hadden, J L	Parmer, E J
Atkinson, L 2	Harris, J	Parmer, E J
Avorill, Henry	Harris, Hanson	Reed, Alex

Barber, Rob't	Harris, Harriet	Reich, B
Beaufort, John	Harris, Lydia	Riddle, B
Beattie, F	Hart, Mary	Robinson, Thos
Bier, C F 2	Hart, J T	Roy, Charles
Benson, John	Henry, S W	Rogers, Ernest
Blair, William 2	Hinks, Sam'l	Ross, Mental
Blow, Sias	Hines, Lewis 2	Rollins, J
Bradley, W G	Holmes, J H	Ross, James
Braz, W	Hood, Benjamin	Ross, John
Brothers, Richard	Hughes, Thos	Sandford, T
Brewer, S	Hunt, J C	Sawyer, Alex
Brownell, James	Jacobs, Allen G	Scott, Evans
Bryan, M	Jacobs, Francis	Seaman, J
Byrd, Mary E	Jacobs, John	Schless, Sam'l
Brantly, Adalphe	Jensen, F A	Sheppard, Jos
Bushman, H J	Jennings, Francis	Shields, T
Burre, J J	Johnson, Sam'l W	

Call, R F	Johnson, James	Simmons, Ed
Carver, D L	Johnson, J T	Simmons, Ed
Carver, A G	Jones, Abner	Smart, Rich
Carver, W S	Jones, Sarah	Small, L B
Chaves, L	Joyner, Julia	Spear, Eliz
Chandler, J B	Knowles, L	Stephens, Lu

[illegible]

CABINET FURNITURE WAREHOUSE
JAMES H. COORE, Inc. 20 Broadway,
 (corner) Third St.
 is the largest and complete warehouse of **CABINET**
FURNITURE, to which we are daily making new addi-
 tions.
 Our customers of attention in this line, should be sure to
 visit us, among which will be found many of the
 complete furnishings of a home, ranging with the
 low to high.
High End, Medium and Low End
Wholesale and Retail
Callings **See Us**
Shake only
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New York, N.Y., March 9, 1897

Authorship Agency.
JAMES M. RICHMOND, Editor, Edgecombe county, N. C.
JOSEPH H. KIRBY, Bladen county.
Dr. S. H. RICHMOND, Bladen county.
P. S. KNOX, Bladen county.
B. BARNES, Bladen county.
W. H. PALMER is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Journal, in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and receipt for payment for the same.

Thirty-First Congress—First Session.

TUESDAY, April 30.—SENATE.

The debate in the Senate was upon the bill to grant lands, and give the right of way in public lands in aid of the Central Railroad of Illinois. This proposition brought up the old question of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States. Some of the Western Senators contended for the cession of the public lands to the States in which they lie. Whig Senators contended for a division of the proceeds of the sales of the lands among the States. Mr. Hunter and other Democrats in the Senate opposed the distribution policy. Without coming to any question, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following gentlemen were appointed to constitute the committee upon the public printing: Messrs. Wentworth, Ashmun, Greene, Matteson, Holliday, Thompson of Ky., Orr, Chandler, and Cable.

A resolution was passed to close the debate, in committee of the whole, on the census bill, at 1 o'clock to-morrow. The House resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union and resumed the consideration of the census bill.

Mr. Vinton gave notice of his intention to introduce, as an additional section to the bill, a provision that this act shall continue in force as an organic law, until repealed by Congress, so as to lodge the power with the Executive branch of the government to have the census taken should Congress fail to pass a law for that purpose at the proper time. Also, notice of an amendment, to be intended as an organic law for that purpose, to fix the number of representatives at two hundred, until otherwise provided for, and to prescribe the mode of apportionment.

After some conversation the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, May 1.—SENATE.

The bill to increase the rank and file of the army, and to encourage enlistments, was passed.

After considerable debate, the joint resolution from the House to aid the expedition sent on foot by Mr. Grinnell, for the recovery and relief of Sir John Franklin, was passed. The vote on its passage stood—yeas 28, nays 16.

Mr. Douglas called for the Illinois Central Railroad bill.

Mr. Butler moved that the Senate go into Executive session, which was agreed to, and after some time so spent, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Thompson, of Ky., was excused from service on the committee to investigate the condition of the public printing; and another gentleman was appointed in his place.

Mr. McLane, of Md., asked the unanimous consent of the House to allow the Senate bill on the Speaker's table, amendatory of the act establishing the mint, to be taken up and passed. The act, he said, merely allows the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of the money in the various depositories by transferring it to the mint, where it was greatly wanted for the purpose of purchasing the bullion arriving from California, which was now being carried to England, because there was not sufficient money in the mint, under the existing laws, to make purchases.

Mr. Tombs, of Ga., objected.

On motion of Mr. P. King, of New York, the rules were suspended, and the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union. (Mr. Thompson, of Miss., in the Chair.) and resumed the consideration of the census bill.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, spoke an hour in denial of the constitutional power of the federal government to gather the statistics, such as was provided for by this bill.

Mr. Thompson, of Pa., followed in reply, and defended the bill, when, after a word or two from Mr. Jones, of Tenn., the committee of the whole refused to strike from the bill that portion relating to the authorizing of statistics, by a vote of 40 in the affirmative and 98 in the negative.

Mr. Moore spoke in favor of rejecting the bill unless amended, by dispensing with the statistics.

Numerous unimportant propositions to amend were made and voted down. Then the House, at 3 o'clock, adjourned.

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Mr. Wilcox argued that the crisis had arrived and was presented upon the issue of the admission of California, whether the slave power, although in a minority, shall dictate to and control the whole Union, in all time to come. California, he said, was to be compromised into the Union, and the price of her admission was to be the extension of slavery over the rest of the countries belonging to the United States. He trusted in God that it would not be done.

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Mr. Winthrop observed the floor. The committee then rose, and the House adjourned till Monday next.

Mr. Colburn's East Letter.

The following letter from the Hon. John C. Calhoun to young friends in the Law school at Charleston, New York, is probably the last letter of any length ever written by that distinguished man. We publish it as an evidence to the vigorous state of the great man's faculties even in his last days. It gives good advice at the same time, and shows the veteran statesman's generous sympathy in the studies and trials of youthful aspirants.

WASHINGTON, February 23, 1850.

My Dear B.—Yours of the 19th instant was duly received. I am happy to learn that you are so delighted with the plan of the institution, and the peculiar advantages it affords for rapid improvement, not only in the acquisition of legal knowledge, but in the facility with which you may acquire any length, or of extemporaneous speaking. I regard this latter as one of the most essential features of the institution. Could I have enjoyed in my preparatory course, as you do, the opportunity of "drilling every day" in this great art and the trial and argument of causes, "under constant and competent instruction," I have no doubt I should have been a more practical and successful student, ten years in advance of what I was when I entered the profession. I well remember, when connected with the Law School at Litchfield, Connecticut, the need we all felt of some advantages in speaking. These constant exercises in which you are required to engage before so large a body of your fellow-students, if for nothing else than the facility which they afford for gradually inspiring will, in the end, prove exceedingly valuable.

I shall never forget the painful, the indescribable embarrassment under which I labored in the delivery of my "maiden speech" before a court—an embarrassment which required years of practice to overcome. The first time I spoke in public, I felt as if I were in a foreign land, and the first time I spoke in public, I felt as if I were in a foreign land, and the first time I spoke in public, I felt as if I were in a foreign land.

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Mr. Winthrop observed the floor. The committee then rose, and the House adjourned till Monday next.

Mr. Colburn's East Letter.

The following letter from the Hon. John C. Calhoun to young friends in the Law school at Charleston, New York, is probably the last letter of any length ever written by that distinguished man. We publish it as an evidence to the vigorous state of the great man's faculties even in his last days. It gives good advice at the same time, and shows the veteran statesman's generous sympathy in the studies and trials of youthful aspirants.

WASHINGTON, February 23, 1850.

My Dear B.—Yours of the 19th instant was duly received. I am happy to learn that you are so delighted with the plan of the institution, and the peculiar advantages it affords for rapid improvement, not only in the acquisition of legal knowledge, but in the facility with which you may acquire any length, or of extemporaneous speaking. I regard this latter as one of the most essential features of the institution. Could I have enjoyed in my preparatory course, as you do, the opportunity of "drilling every day" in this great art and the trial and argument of causes, "under constant and competent instruction," I have no doubt I should have been a more practical and successful student, ten years in advance of what I was when I entered the profession. I well remember, when connected with the Law School at Litchfield, Connecticut, the need we all felt of some advantages in speaking. These constant exercises in which you are required to engage before so large a body of your fellow-students, if for nothing else than the facility which they afford for gradually inspiring will, in the end, prove exceedingly valuable.

I shall never forget the painful, the indescribable embarrassment under which I labored in the delivery of my "maiden speech" before a court—an embarrassment which required years of practice to overcome. The first time I spoke in public, I felt as if I were in a foreign land, and the first time I spoke in public, I felt as if I were in a foreign land, and the first time I spoke in public, I felt as if I were in a foreign land.

And I would also have you remember, that you will be beset with constant temptations to swerve from the standard of high moral integrity. The very obligations of the lawyer to defend his client, right or wrong, as he is told to do, will tend to draw a precise line between the duties you will owe to your client, and those due to yourself and community.

But I must close. This may be the last of my communications to you. I feel myself sinking under the wasting power of disease. My end is probably near—perhaps very near. Before I reach it, I have one serious wish to gratify: it is to see my country quieted under some honest and able administration, and that will be satisfactory to all and safe to the South.

The advertisement you sent states that a catalogue of your school will be sent to any, by request directed to your president, J. W. Fowler, Esq. Please have one sent to me, and I will be glad to receive it.

Most affectionately, yours,

J. C. CALHOUN.

To the Public.

The undersigned is endeavoring to collect materials for a GAZETTEER OF NORTH CAROLINA, a work which object will be to present to the public an accurate historical, geographical and statistical view of the State. It is intended to be a useful and reliable work, and will serve a useful purpose; that it will furnish the best refutation of the calumnies and misstatements which have been circulated in regard to the State, and will be a valuable addition to the literature of the State.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, spoke an hour in denial of the constitutional power of the federal government to gather the statistics, such as was provided for by this bill.

Mr. Thompson, of Pa., followed in reply, and defended the bill, when, after a word or two from Mr. Jones, of Tenn., the committee of the whole refused to strike from the bill that portion relating to the authorizing of statistics, by a vote of 40 in the affirmative and 98 in the negative.

Mr. Moore spoke in favor of rejecting the bill unless amended, by dispensing with the statistics.

Numerous unimportant propositions to amend were made and voted down. Then the House, at 3 o'clock, adjourned.

THURSDAY, May 24.—SENATE.

On Thursday the Senate heard reports from committees chiefly in regard to private claims, many of which were disposed of, and then took up the bill for granting the right of way, and making a donation of public land to aid in the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad, which bill was finally passed, and the Senate adjourned over until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The only subject of any importance before the House, were the census bill, and the following resolution, reported by Mr. Buel, from the committee on Foreign Affairs:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the free navigation of the St. Lawrence river demands the earnest attention of the American government, and that it is highly desirable that it be secured to American commerce as an early day.

Mr. Buel made some remarks sustaining the resolution, and moved the previous question upon its adoption, but the morning hour having expired, on motion of Mr. Thompson, of Penn., the House went into Committee of the Whole on the census bill, but, without disposing of the subject, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, May 25.—SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House took up the census bill in Committee of the Whole, and discussed for four hours, but without coming to any conclusion, laid it over informally, and took up the California message, to enable Mr. Wilcox, of Pa., to make his speech upon the slavery question. He occupied the floor one hour.

Mr. Wilcox argued that the crisis had arrived and was presented upon the issue of the admission of California, whether the slave power, although in a minority, shall dictate to and control the whole Union, in all time to come. California, he said, was to be compromised into the Union, and the price of her admission was to be the extension of slavery over the rest of the countries belonging to the United States. He trusted in God that it would not be done.

Mr. W. said if the North would be recalcitrant to free principles all would be lost; for where did they propose to stand to make a more useful and successful resistance to the exorbitant demands of the slave power, if they cowardly yielded now, under unparliamentary threats against the Union. He denied that the aggression had been upon the South, but that the aggression had been upon the North. The States, he said, had suffered the prominent politicians.

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